

handkerchief to stanch the flow of blood from a cut in his cheek. Pres. Mr. Williams was led away in one direction and Mr. DeArmond in an opposite direction, and both were released.

Mr. Williams's Statement.
When Mr. Williams was released he went immediately into the Democratic cloakroom at the rear of the chamber, and while removing the stains of the combat, made the following statement of the trouble:

"The disagreement arose over a committee assignment. Mr. DeArmond called me to book for recommending his colleague, Mr. Booher, to no more prominent committee than on the National Volunteer Committee. I replied that I had been given to understand by Congressman Lloyd of Missouri, that Mr. Booher would be well satisfied with that assignment. Mr. DeArmond answered to the effect that I could have gained such an idea only by the operation of my imagination or by a deliberate wish to misunderstand. I suggested to him that the floor of the House was no place for a quarrel or scene, and asked him to desist. His answer was that he had never had any such understanding with me about Mr. Booher as I had declared, and he added that my subsequent action was the result either of error or of untruthful statement. I suggested that the House was no place to settle a personal difference of opinion. He retorted that it was not a matter of opinion, but of veracity, and said that he did not believe I had merely made a mistake. I then struck him, and we exchanged blows. It is most regrettable that the floor should be selected for so unpleasant an affair."

Mr. DeArmond's Story.
Mr. DeArmond remained in the House for some little time after the encounter, and on left the chamber, but he subsequently returned and then made a statement of the circumstances leading up to the affair from his point of view. According to Mr. DeArmond's version the episode arose over the question of the correctness of a conversation between himself and Mr. Williams about ten days ago regarding the committee appointments of some Missouri members, and particularly of Mr. Booher. Mr. DeArmond said he had spoken highly of Mr. Booher and the other members of the committee to sit on any committee, but he had not specified to Mr. Williams any special committee on which he would like to see Mr. Booher or any other member placed.

This, Mr. DeArmond said, Mr. Williams today denied. He said it was a matter of recollection between them. Upon Mr. DeArmond's insisting that he had not specified any committee to which he desired to have his colleagues assigned, Mr. Williams, he said, brusquely repeated that it was simply a matter of recollection between the two.

No Disinterested Statement.
The statements of the two men immediately concerned caused a great deal of interest among the members of the House, as only fragments of it were overheard by one or two members nearby at the time. Mr. Williams's blow was the first sign of belatedness, and while he frankly confessed that he was the physical aggressor, he also testified that he had forebore Mr. DeArmond's words to a length, and sought first to drop the disagreement and then to carry the dispute to some less public place, and that he made no hostile move until his veracity had been flatly questioned.

While Mr. Williams has for the last five years held the place of minority leader, a considerable element among Democratic members favored Mr. DeArmond for that position.

Strong Rivalry Between Them.
Resultantly, there has been more or less rivalry between them, but the signs of it have been more marked among their followers than in the men themselves. In their personal relations they have been generally friendly, at least to the point of civility. It is said that Mr. Williams's recent election to the Senate, will make this his last term in the House. He has encouraged friends of the Missouri Representative to believe that he would concede the leadership to Mr. DeArmond in that body. The position generally goes with the first Democratic assignment to the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. DeArmond has been some cause for criticizing the course of Mr. Williams in retiring from that committee on the day after his election, and putting in the place vacated Mr. Champ Clark of Missouri, Mr. DeArmond's colleague.

VIRGINIANS GIVEN POOR ASSIGNMENTS

The Old Members Receive Only Their Former Committee Assignments.

Times-Dispatch Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The announcement of committee assignments consumed a great portion of the time of the House to-day. The Senate was not in session.

A few of the members of the House express pleasure at the assignments given them. There are a few good places. The large majority are dissatisfied, and there is a kind of general grumble. As a matter of fact there are not enough good places to give every member one. The disadvantage of having the minority leader make the committee recommendations is that the Democrats, instead of having the speaker appoint Democratic members, as well as Republicans, is always apparent after the assignments have been announced. Mr. Williams is being criticized sharply by members who were proclaiming their fidelity a day or two and swearing they would never withhold that loyal support so necessary to the successful leadership of the minority, and some other things which do not matter now. For there are many disgruntled Democratic members, and Mr. Williams, at the outset of the session, should have every one of his party in thorough accord with him and standing solidly behind him, is the target for many an unkind remark.

How Virginians Fared.
There were no striking changes in committee assignments for Virginia. Representative Jones is still senior Democratic member of Interior Affairs, and senior minority member of Private Land Claims. Mr. Lamb is senior minority member of Agriculture and member of Expenditures in the Treasury Department. Mr. Hay is on Military Affairs and senior member of Census. Mr. Maynard is senior member of Industrial Expositions and member of Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Glass stays on Banking and Currency and Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. Mr. Flood is on Foreign Affairs and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Saunders stays on Elections, No. 1, and Indian Affairs.

Major Lassiter, just elected from the Fourth District, and Mr. Carlin, from the Eighth, receive a nice bunch of lemons, of an acidity fully up to the standard. Mr. Lassiter is given a place on the Committee on Revision of the Laws and on the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President, the latter a committee which meets once in four years.

Mr. Carlin, being a new member, is given a place on Coinage, Weights and Measures, which has met once or twice in the past decade, and on Elections, No. 2, which has not met within recent recollection.

While the new members from Virginia have not been heard to utter a protest or to express dissatisfaction with their appointments, they have no reason to thank anybody for favors shown in the way of assignments to committee work.

Virginia Fares Badly.
Virginia is far less fortunate in committee assignments than any other Southern State, which has been the case for several years. The places on Agriculture, on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Expositions are good. The place on Foreign Affairs is above the average, although the duties of the committee are not important, as it has to do chiefly with the bill making appropriations for the support of the consular and ambassadorial service. The place on Banking and Currency is good in this year, since that committee is in the limelight, but ordinarily a place on that committee is not sought.

Many changes from the last Congress are made, but in the main the members placed here have retained in them, with the exception of the Ways and Means Committee, the membership of which is stated in full. The list of the more important committees here given presents only the assignments of chairmen, and of representatives who are not members of the last Congress and are old members newly placed. The Committees on Appropriations, Banking and Currency, Rules and Mileage, have previously been announced.

Ways and Means Committee.
The Ways and Means Committee is as follows: Chairman, Seneca E. Payne, New York; Republicans: Dailzell, Pennsylvania; McCall, Massachusetts; Hill, Connecticut; Boutell, Illinois; Watson, of Indiana; Needham, California; Calderhead, Kansas; Fordney, Michigan; J. H. Gaines, West Virginia; Donnyne, Colorado; Longworth, Ohio; Democrats: Gelpcke, Georgia; Pott, North Carolina; Randall, Texas; Clark, Missouri; Cockran, New York; Underwood, Alabama; Granger, Rhode Island. Entire membership of committee—12 Republicans, 8 Democrats.

Agriculture—Chairman, Scott, Kansas; Republicans: Cole, Ohio; Gilhams, Indiana; McLaughlin, Michigan; Hawley, Oregon; Cook, Colorado. Democrats: Rucker, Missouri; Stanley, Kentucky; Hoffa, Alabama; Bell, Texas—11 Republicans, 6 Democrats.

Alcoholic Liquor—Chairman, Sherry, Connecticut; Republicans: Harding, Ohio; Kustermann, Wisconsin; Pray, Montana. Democrats: McHenry, Pennsylvania; Sabath, Illinois; Craig, Alabama—9 Republicans, 5 Democrats.

Foreign Affairs—Chairman, Cousins, Iowa; Republicans: Taylor, Ohio; Ames, Missouri; Democrats: Harrison, New York; Kellier, Massachusetts; Gil, Maryland—12 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

Immigration and Naturalization—Chairman, Howell, New Jersey; Republicans: Edwards, Kentucky; Kuster, Indiana; Sabath, Illinois; O'Connell, Massachusetts; Rothermel, Pennsylvania—9 Republicans, 6 Democrats.

Leaves and Improvements of the Mississippi River—Chairman, Prince, Illinois; Republicans: Reeder, Kansas; Coudrey, Missouri; Kennedy, Iowa. Democrats: Murphy, Wisconsin; Smith, Missouri—9 Republicans, 5 Democrats.

Manufactures—Chairman, McMoran, Michigan; Republicans: Pearre, Maryland; Edwards, Kentucky; Barchfield, Pennsylvania; Foulkrod, Pennsylvania. Democrats: McHenry, Illinois; Hamilton, New Jersey—7 Republicans, 3 Democrats.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Chairman, Greene, Massachusetts; Republicans: Henry, Connecticut; Calder, New York; Mosier, Ohio; Fairchild, New York; Faulkrod, Pennsylvania; Sturgis, West Virginia; Douglas, Ohio. Democrats: Cox, Indiana; Alexander, Missouri; Watkins, Louisiana; Clark, Florida—12 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

Military Affairs—Chairman, Hull, Iowa; Republicans: Stevens, Minnesota; Anthony, Kansas. Democrats: Sher-

"Going to Berry's."



Bring the boys to see the "bon-fire" in our window. You know they'll be scarce this Xmas. Then take them up to the "Lilliputian Bazaar"—second floor—and make them happy, handsome and snug in a stylish suit and coat. A few dollars will do it and you'll enjoy seeing them so happy. Suits, O'coats and Reefers, \$3.50 to \$18. Dry-foot Shoes, \$2 to \$3. Warm Gloves, 25c. Sweaters, Indian Suits, Football and Gymnasium Suits, &c.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

"Berry's for Clothes."



Why not a Waistcoat for Xmas? A man can't have too many for style this year, and we have new special designs that will outclass anything seen heretofore. \$2.50 to \$12.50. Evening Clothes! Just as correct and just as elegant as your friends' suits, for which he signed a check for \$80 or \$70! Old times it's a better fit. Silk lined throughout, \$38. Tuxedo Coat, to match, \$20.

O.H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING

CORTLEYOU DENIAL AND SOME HISTORY

Evidences Abundant of His and Hitchcock's Activity in Politics.

NO QUARTER FOR TAFT MEN

Times-Dispatch Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Secretary Cortleyou's statement that he was not, and had not been, a candidate for the presidential nomination, was the main topic in Capitol corridors yesterday and to-day. It was impossible to induce Senators and members of the House of Representatives who were in a position to discuss the matter for publication so far as knowledge of conditions extended to do so. The comment of others was not specially valuable.

The statement created much surprise. It has always been contrary to the policy of Mr. Cortleyou to allow the public to know anything he can keep from it. It was not expected that he would even make an open declaration of his candidacy at any stage. It was certainly not expected that he would at any time make a declaration declaring he was not a candidate unless it should be demonstrated that somebody else would win.

Does Not Accord With Facts.
In few words it is proper to state that those familiar with all the facts find it impossible to make the statement of Mr. Cortleyou accord with known facts. The statement from him does not clarify the situation. It is possible that he will issue another setting forth facts which will give a reason for the remarkable activity of Mr. Hitchcock, first assistant postmaster-general, in behalf of the Cortleyou candidacy, especially in the Southern States. Mr. Hitchcock has visited probably every State in the South in the course of the past six months. It is known he has urged Republican leaders in all or nearly all of the States in which he has been to send Roosevelt delegations to the national convention. It is known that in many of these States he has consistently appointed to postmasterships men who were for Cortleyou for the presidency, though shouting a third term.

Furthermore, Mr. Cortleyou himself has seen to it that practically all Southern appointments to the internal revenue service have been ostensibly third-term men, with himself as their second choice.

Cortleyou's Hand in This.
Further than that, in the case of the consolidation of the two internal revenue districts in Tennessee, the two collectors who were displaced were Taft men, and their successor is a Cortleyou man. In the same State, Colonel Arch Hughes, postmaster at Columbia, was removed from office and a man was appointed who is understood to stand for the nomination of Cortleyou. Colonel Hughes, who is in Washington, said he had indisputable evidence that Mr. Cortleyou and Mr. Hitchcock have been bending every effort to secure a Cortleyou delegation from Tennessee.

Only a few hours before President Roosevelt issued his statement a week ago last night, declaring he would not be a candidate for another nomination he was told by a Republican referee from a Southern State that Mr. Hitchcock was urging that the referee's State send a Roosevelt delegation to the nominating convention. In less than an hour after the President was told this he summoned Postmaster-General Taft and Mr. Hitchcock to the White House and ordered them in conference for nearly an hour. The nature of the talk was not divulged, but in a few hours the President issued his reiteration of his resolution not to stand for another nomination.

Clips Hitchcock.
Furthermore, on Saturday of the same week Mr. Roosevelt also directed Postmaster-General Meyer that thereafter he would be expected to make appointments to the postmaster-general offices. It is impossible to understand the order of the President unless it be admitted that Mr. Hitchcock was proceeding improperly in making these appointments. There is evidence that he was making appointments designed to aid Mr. Cortleyou's presidential ambitions. There is not evidence that he was simply trying to block the game of the President, who sought to bring about the nomination of Secretary Taft.

Sure on the President.
The suggestion has been made that the Secretary of the Treasury is "sure" on the President, owing to the latter's having sent him to New York in the early stage of the recent crisis, and empowered him to give the tankers of that city as much money from the treasury as they needed, and then having disavowed the action, and placed all the responsibility upon the shoulders of his Secretary of the Treasury. This would seem to afford an explanation of the declaration of Mr. Cortleyou that the President had given him a "rough deal." The great difficulty lies in the fact that President Roosevelt has not said he disavowed Mr. Cortleyou's action in helping out the city. Sure, nor is there evidence so far as can be ascertained, that he entertains such views. On the contrary, Mr. J. P. Morgan came to Washington the other day, spent two hours, from 10 o'clock until midnight, with the President, and then stayed up until 2 o'clock talking with Secretary Cortleyou at the latter's residence. The next morning it was announced that New York bankers would be awarded the bulk of the Panama bonds to be issued. That they did not get them was not the fault of the administration.

It is impossible to see how Mr. Cortleyou and not Mr. Roosevelt should have been hurt by this visit of Mr. Morgan. It is equally impossible to see how the President could disavow the action of his first assistant secretary in helping out the New York bankers, when it is so evident that Mr. Cortleyou did not take a single step without conferring with his chief.

FOR STEEL TRUST INQUIRY.
Mr. Gaines Asks Information as to Tennessee Coal and Iron.
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18.—A resolution to-day introduced in the House by Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, calls upon the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish the House with all facts within his knowledge regarding the purchase or acquiring control in November of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, and also any information he may have regarding any other firms or corporations engaged in the same business not controlled by said corporation.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke Island

is one of the mysteries of history. Read the story in

Colonial Virginia

A most fascinating recital of the early history of the English-speaking people in America. The book is bound in cloth, with artistic cover stamped in gold and ink. It is gilt top, illustrated with reproduction in colors of William L. Sheppard's "Pocahontas" and many half tones in sepia. Put it on your shopping list.

For sale by Miller & Rhoads, Hunter & Co., Bell Book & Stationery Co., Presbyterian Committee of Publication, or sent by mail for \$1.50 by The Times-Dispatch.

WHISKEY MEN MAY ORGANIZE TRUST

(Continued from First Page.)

seems to be tainted, and the work of separating the sheep from the goats is more difficult than separating the golden juice from the grain.

Under Virginia Laws.
With a whiskey trust, chartered under the laws of Virginia, the Commonwealth would achieve more or less distinction. It was explained to-day by a Danville lawyer that a holding concern would have to be chartered, though he intimated that the laws of

New Jersey were broad and liberal. Those friendly to the liquor trade are not divulging its plans and those who hate and fight it are not in its confidence. Apart from all this, however, and in spite of the general ignorance on the question, here there is said to be an absolute and reliable foundation for the statement that the distillers are preparing to make an unusual move. The plans may continue to brew until the cases now pending are decided, or they may be settled in the courts.

Danville itself is not giving any serious thought to the organization of a home-brand whiskey trust. It is too busy buying and selling tobacco and by a Danville lawyer that a holding concern would have to be chartered, though he intimated that the laws of

shiners, who pay no tax, and so they pass up the tax themselves in taking chances like the man who makes it in the moonlight.

Suicide by Poison.
OSWEGO, N. Y., December 18.—Geo. L. Patterson, a private in Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Ontario, committed suicide to-day in the guard house, where he had been confined on a charge of having been absent without leave. He swallowed poison. Patterson enlisted at the Jamestown Exposition, and is said to have had a home in Chicago.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

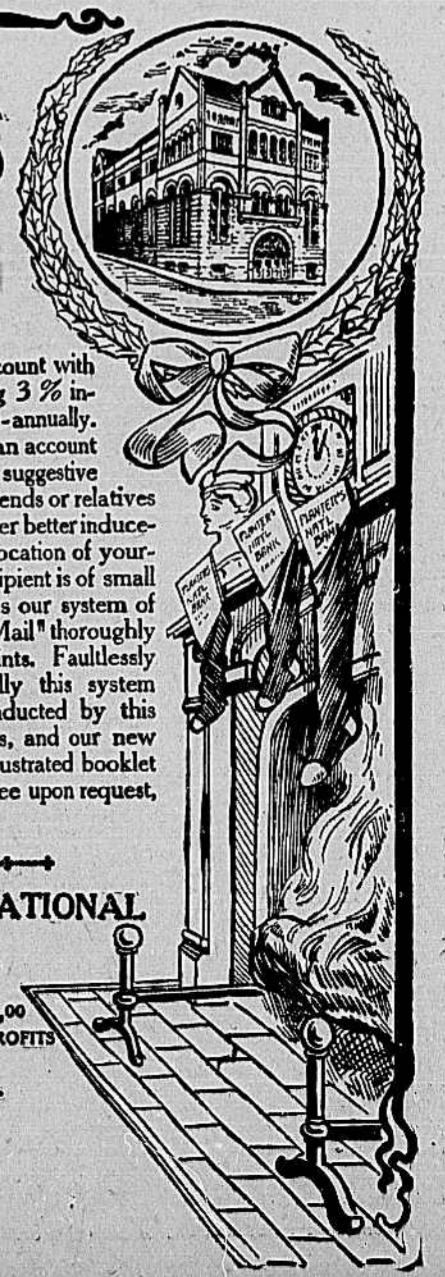
SANTA CLAUS COULD NOT SUGGEST A BETTER GIFT



THAN a savings account with this Bank bearing 3% interest compounded semi-annually. In justice to yourself such an account is an appropriate and suggestive gift, and for friends or relatives nothing can offer better inducements. The location of your self or the recipient is of small consequence as our system of "Banking by Mail" thoroughly covers all points. Faultlessly and successfully this system has been conducted by this Bank for years, and our new handsomely illustrated booklet "B" mailed free upon request, explains fully.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK,

Capital \$300,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
\$1,000,000.00
RICHMOND, VA.



Catarrh

Invites Consumption
It weakens the delicate lung tissues, deranges the digestive organs, and breaks down the general health. It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, and affects the voice.
Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Radically and permanently cures.
In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsaparilla. 100 doses \$1.